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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2016-32

Kasugamycin

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on caneberry (Crop Subgroup 13-07A), cherry (Crop Subgroup 12-09A) and Saskatoon berries to the product label of Kasumin 2L Bactericide, containing technical grade kasugamycin, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Kasumin 2L Bactericide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 30591.

The evaluation of these kasugamycin applications indicated that the end-use product has value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for kasugamycin is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs are also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRLs, to be added to the MRLs already established for kasugamycin, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Kasugamycin

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Kasugamycin	3-*O*-[2-amino-4-[(carboxyiminomethyl)amino]-2,3,4,6-tetradeoxy-α-D-*arabino*-hexopyranosyl]-D-*chiro*-inositol	0.6	Cherries (Crop Subgroup 12-09A)
		3.0	Caneberries (Crop Subgroup 13-07A)
		3.0	Saskatoon berries (juneberries)

[1] ppm = parts per million

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

Currently, there are no American tolerances established for kasugamycin in/on the proposed crops as listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. Furthermore, there are no Codex MRLs[1] listed for kasugamycin in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food webpage.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for kasugamycin up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the MRL Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed Maximum Residue Limits

Residue data for kasugamycin in cherries, raspberries and highbush blueberries were submitted to support the domestic use of Kasumin 2L Bactericide on Crop Subgroup 12-09A, Crop Subgroup 13-07A, and Saskatoon berries, respectively.

Maximum Residue Limits

The recommendation for maximum residue limits (MRLs) for kasugamycin was based upon the submitted field trial data, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRLs for Crop Subgroup 12-09A, Crop Subgroup 13-07A and Saskatoon berries.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trials Used to Support MRLs

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)[1]	Preharvest Interval (days)	Lowest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)	Highest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)
Cherries (sweet and tart)	Foliar application/ 367 – 380	27 – 33	0.082	0.330
Raspberries	Foliar application/ 388 – 409	1	0.43	1.57
Highbush blueberries	Foliar application/ 399 - 413	1	0.270	0.80

[1] g a.i./ha = grams of active ingredient per hectare

Following the review of all available data, MRLs as proposed in Table 1 are recommended to cover residues of kasugamycin. Residues of kasugamycin in these commodities at the proposed MRLs will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.